POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

KARATE with ZEON® TECHNOLOGY®

INSECTICIDE

Active Constituent: **250 g/L LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN**

For the control of certain insect pests in Barley, Cotton, Wheat and various field crops as per the Directions for Use

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

APVMA Approval No: 51422/1/0506 Pack size: 1 L
APVMA Approval No: 51422/5/0506 Pack size: 5 L

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Insecticide Resistance Warning
For insecticide resistance management KARATE with ZEON Technology Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide.
Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to KARATE ZEON and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if KARATE ZEON or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of KARATE ZEON on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Syngenta accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of KARATE ZEON to control insects.
KARATE ZEON may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Syngenta Crop Protection representative or local agricultural department agronomist.
Helicoverpa armigera (Heliothis) resistance in Nth NSW and Qld: To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *H. armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by AIRAC, Qld Department of Primary Industries and the NSW Department of Agriculture and Fisheries should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

Mixing
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE
For ground or aircraft application with water: KARATE ZEON mixes readily with hard or soft water. Add the required quantity of product to water whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use. In extremely alkaline water (pH 9) spray immediately after mixing.
For ULV (ultra low volume) application with oil: It is recommended that KARATE ZEON is mixed with a mineral spraying oil. See Compatibility section for list of recommended mineral spraying oils. Add the required quantity of product to oil whilst under agitation to ensure through mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use.

Application
Good coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. The product may be applied by ground rig or aircraft.
DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours.
Acceptable threshold values for eggs and larval numbers may vary according to the stage of crop development and the pest management program undertaken. Alternative higher thresholds may be acceptable under certain circumstances.
Diluted with water: For ground rigs the volume of liquid applied should be 30 to 100 L/ha. Aerial application should be under conditions normally suitable for water based insecticides. Apply in at least 10 to 20 L water/ha.
Mixed with oil: Apply the recommended rate of KARATE ZEON bulked with oil to total volume of 3 to 5 L/ha for cotton, sorghum and sunflowers. The total volume for all other crops should be 1.5 L/ha.

UN-3352 PYRETHROID PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, (CONTAINS LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN) MARINE POLLUTANT PACKING GROUP III HAZCHEM 2X

Timing
This product is a contact and residual insecticide. Best results will be obtained if KARATE ZEON is applied as a protective treatment at regular intervals. However, if spraying frequency is based on scouting, then for *Helicoverpa* spp application at egg hatch will give optimum results.

Crop Checking
Frequent and thorough checking of whole plants, terminals, squares, flowers, bolls or fruiting bodies as required, should be made over a random sample of plants, representative of the whole crop area.
Inspect crops after spraying to ensure a thorough kill has been obtained, however, note that maximum kill may not be achieved until 48 hours after treatment. Then check at frequent intervals, not more than 2 days apart when insect pressure is heavy. Apply the recommended treatment as soon as a crop check indicates spraying is necessary.

Compatibility
This product when applied as a water based spray, is compatible with the following products: Actellic® 900SF, Fortress, Fusilade®, Gramoxone®, Pirimor®, Spray.Seed® and Touchdown®.
This product when used in an ultra low volume application is compatible with Caltex Summer Spray Oil*, DC Tron*, DC Tron Cotton*, Omex*, Trycol*, Ulvapron* and other mineral spraying oils.

PRECAUTIONS
Human flagging is not supported unless flaggers are protected by engineering control such as vehicles with cabs.

Re-entry Period
DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary wear cotton overalls and chemical resistant gloves.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray when bees are actively foraging. Risk is reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Dangerous to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with KARATE ZEON or used container. Tail waters which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.
In case of spillage on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent and dispose of waste according to the Australian Standards 2507, Storage and Handling of Pesticides.
A strategy to minimise spray drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays near sensitive areas. Such a strategy is illustrated by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers.
Triple or preferably pressure rinse empty containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear:
- **cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist**
- **a washable hat**
- **elbow-length PVC gloves**
- **face shield**

If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 067 108 or visit our website at www.syngenta.com.au

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY
Syngenta has no control over storage, handling and manner of use of this product. Where this material is not stored, handled or used correctly and in accordance with directions, no express or implied representations or warranties concerning this product (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) will apply. Syngenta accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For ULV application: KARATE ZEON can be bulked up with spraying oils for all uses except those indicated in the Critical Comments

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Barley, Wheat	Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer *(Aphodius tasmaniae)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 or 40 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Brown or Pink Cutworm *(Agrotis munda)*	All States	12 or 18 mL/ha		For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. If larvae are larger than 10 mm use the higher rate. Use a minimum 50 L water.
	Common Cutworm *(Agrotis infusa)*	NSW only			
	Pasture Webworm *(Hednota* spp*)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	12 mL/ha		**Pre-seeding:** The product can be tank mixed with knockdown herbicides. **Post-crop emergence:** Inspect crop regularly from sowing. Spray at first sign of damage. Use a minimum 50 L water/ha. Apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long.
	Redlegged Earthmite *(Halotydeus destructor)*		9 mL†/ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.
	Aphids *(Rhopalosiphum* spp*)* (Barley yellow dwarf virus vectors)		12 or 18 mL/ha		To control aphids sprays should be applied at 4 and 8 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and suppress Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. Use the higher rate when greater than 15 aphids on 50% of tillers is expected during the season.
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Forage Brassicas	Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar *(Crocidolomia parvonana),* Cabbage White Butterfly *(Pieris rapae),* Diamond Back Moth *(Plutella xylostella)*	All States	24 or 36 mL/ha plus Agral® Spray Adjuvant at 10 mL/ 100 L spray volume	2 days (H/G)	Apply at first sign of infestation. For schedule spraying on a weekly basis, use the lower rate. For spraying as needed, use the higher rate for longer persistence. Use a minimum 500 L water/ha.
Canola	Cabbage White Butterfly *(Pieris rapae),* Cabbage Moth / Diamond Back Moth *(Plutella xylostella)*	All States	24 mL/ha	7 days (H/G)	Apply as soon as larvae reach threshold numbers. Check with local officer of the Department of Agriculture for thresholds applicable to the particular growth stage of the crop.
	Grey Cluster Bug, Rutherglen Bug *(Nysius* spp*)*		36 mL/ha		Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to downgrade yields.
	Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	24 or 36 mL/ha		For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Thrips *(Thrips tabaci)*	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only	36 mL/ha		Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to downgrade yields.
	Redlegged Earthmite *(Halotydeus destructor)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL†/ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor the crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.
Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Lentils, Vetch	Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	24 or 36 mL/ha		For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Redlegged Earthmite *(Halotydeus destructor)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL†/ha		If mites are present on an established crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with application.

(continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Cotton	Apple Dimpling Bug *(Campylomma liebknechti),* Brokenbacked Bug *(Taylorilygus pallidulus),* Brown Mirid *(C. pacificus),* Cottonseed Bug *(Oxycarenus luctuosus),* Green Mirid *(Creontiades dilutus),* Leafhoppers *(Austroasca viridigrisea, Amrasca terraereginae),* Pale Cotton Stainer *(Dysdercus sidae)*	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	60 mL/ha	21 days (H)	Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks.
	Cotton Bollworm *(Helicoverpa armigera),* Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*				Apply when egg laying is light, less than 25 eggs/100 terminals and no larvae are present.
			70 mL/ha		Apply when egg laying is moderate, greater than 25 eggs/100 terminals and/or when less than 12 newly hatched larvae/100 terminals are present.
			85 mL/ha		Apply when egg laying is heavy and continuous and/or when *H. punctigera* larvae are greater than 10 mm in length. For *H. armigera,* apply only to larvae less than 5 mm in length.
	Pink-Spotted Bollworm *(Pectinophora scutigera)*	Qld, NT only	70 mL/ha		Controlled with the *Helicoverpa* spp program when used at this rate. If the Pink-Spotted Bollworm is the only pest present, apply when more than 10 adult moths are caught in pheromone traps on 2 consecutive nights.
Field Peas	Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	24 or 36 mL/ha	7 days (H/G)	For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Pea Weevil *(Bruchus pisorum)*	NSW, SA only	24 mL/ha		**SA only:** Follow State Department of Agriculture guidelines for controlling Pea Weevil. If these are unavailable, monitor the crops regularly once flowering commences and apply as soon as adult weevils are detected. Adults must be controlled before egg laying begins. Both Native Budworm and Pea Weevil populations can be easily monitored using a sweep net in the top section of the crop. **WA only:** Commence monitoring the crop for Pea Weevil presence using a sweep net, prior to flowering. Spray when 1 weevil/100 sweeps is found for milling grade seed, or 1 weevil/ 25 sweeps for feed grade seed. Continue monitoring after spraying and respray if necessary. Use either a border spray (most cases) or whole crop spray, depending on Pea Weevil penetration of the crop.
		Vic, WA only	36 mL/ha		
	Redlegged Earthmite *(Halotydeus destructor)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL[‡]/ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.

(continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Lemons, Oranges	Fullers Rose Weevil *(Asynonychus cervinus)*	All States	300 mL/ 100 L as a directed spray	4 weeks (H)	Firstly ensure that the trees are skirted and all weeds under the trees are removed. Apply 250 mL spray solution to the tree trunk at about 300 mm from the ground in a 100 mm band. Deliver the spray through a U shaped wand fitted with 4 nozzles evenly spaced around the tree. Trees must be treated in the early stages of the adult weevils emerging from the ground.
Lucerne	Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer *(Aphodius tasmaniae)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 or 40 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Lucerne Leaf Roller *(Merophyas divulsana)*	All States	24 or 36 mL/ha		For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. Apply the first spray when about 30% of the terminals are rolled.
	Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*				For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Pea Aphid *(Acyrthosiphon pisum)*		24 mL/ha		Good coverage, particularly the stems, is essential. Use hollow cone nozzles.
	Redlegged Earthmite *(Halotydeus destructor)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL†/ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.
Lupins	Brown Pasture Looper *(Ciampa arietaria)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	12 mL/ha		Once crop has emerged, inspect regularly and apply at the first sign of damage. Use a minimum 50 L water/ha. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	24 mL/ha		For best results, apply at hatching or soon after when larvae are small. **WA only:** Environmental factors may cause populations of small caterpillars to decline, reducing damage potential. Spraying should commence once caterpillars are 12 mm in length.
	Redlegged Earth Mite *(Halotydeus destructor)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL†/ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.
Mung Beans, Navy Beans	Corn Earworm *(Helicoverpa armigera),* Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	Qld, NSW, NT only	60 or 70 mL/ha	1 day (H/G) if harvested green 14 days (H/G) if harvested dry	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 1 to 2/m of row in navy beans and 1/m of row in mung beans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. In Nth NSW and Qld where Corn Earworm has established resistance to pyrethroids DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm larvae larger than 5 mm.

(continued)

KARATE® with ZEON® TECHNOLOGY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Pasture	Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer *(Aphodius tasmaniae)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 or 40 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Brown Pasture Looper *(Ciampa arietaria)*	All States	12 mL/ha		DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Brown or Pink Cutworm *(Agrotis munda)*		12 to 18 mL/ha		For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. If larvae are larger than 10 mm, use the higher rate. Use a minimum 50 L water.
	Common Cutworm *(Agrotis infusa)*	NSW only			
	Pasture Webworm *(Hednota* spp*)*	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	12 mL/ha		Apply once larvae are present using adequate water to ensure good penetration.
	Redlegged Earthmite *(Halotydeus destructor)*		9 mL[†]/ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.
Potatoes	Vegetable Jassid *(Austroasca viridigrisea)*	All States	24 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Apply only when numbers are excessive.
Sorghum	Corn Earworm *(Helicoverpa armigera)*	Qld, NSW, NT only	60 or 70 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Apply when larval numbers reach 2/head. Use the higher rate if pest pressure is severe. Best results are achieved on small larvae.
	Sorghum Midge *(Contarinia sorghicola)*		18 or 36 mL/ha		Apply when midge numbers reach 1 to 2/head. Use the higher rate for residual protection.
Soybeans	Corn Earworm *(Helicoverpa armigera),* Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	Qld, NSW, Vic, NT only	60 or 70 mL/ha	21 days (H/G)	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 2/m of row in soybeans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. In Nth NSW and Qld DO NOT apply to resistant *H. armigera* larvae larger than 5 mm in length.
Sunflowers	Corn Earworm *(Helicoverpa armigera),* Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	Qld, Nth NSW only	60 or 70 mL/ha	28 days (H)	Apply when an average of 2 to 3 larvae are present/head or when larvae are damaging plants. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high and/or *H. punctigera* larvae are larger than 10 mm in length. In Nth NSW and Qld, DO NOT apply to resistant *H. armigera* larvae larger than 5 mm in length. **General comments:** If flowering has started, application should be deferred until after flowering but before the heads turn down. If treatment is unavoidable during flowering, and bees are actively foraging in the crop, there will be minimal effect in the colony if spraying occurs early morning or late afternoon.
		Sth NSW, Vic only	48 or 60 mL/ha		

(continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Sunflowers *continued*	Grey Cluster Bug, Rutherglen Bug *(Nysius* spp*)*	All States	36 mL/ha	28 days (H)	Apply when numbers reach 10 to 15 adults/plant at budding in dry land crops or 20 to 25 in irrigated crops. If *Helicoverpa armigera* are also present in Nth NSW or Qld, use a minimum 60 mL product.
Tomatoes bush	Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*		4 or 5 mL/ 100 L or 30 or 36 mL/ha	1 day (H)	Treat plants on a 7 to 14 day schedule. In Nth NSW and Qld DO NOT apply to *H. armigera* larvae larger than 5 mm in length. In other areas for best results apply soon after egg lay. To help contain resistance, alternate sprays between different chemical groups. Check the crop every few days and follow the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy. There may be phytotoxicty with some varieties especially Floradade.
	Tomato Grub *(Helicoverpa armigera)*	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
		Qld, NSW, NT only	4 mL/100 L or 60 mL/ha		
Tomatoes trellis	Native Budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera),* Tomato Grub *(Helicoverpa armigera)*	All States	4 or 5 mL/ 100 L		

†**Blue Oat Mites often co-occur with Redlegged Earth Mites and the 9 mL/ha rates of KARATE ZEON may be less effective against Blue Oat Mites**

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest
Mung Beans (if harvested green), Navy Beans (if harvested green), Tomatoes:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Potatoes, Vetch:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung Beans (if harvested dry), Navy Beans (if harvested dry), Pasture, Sorghum, Wheat:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Cotton, Soybeans:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Lemons, Oranges, Sunflowers:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Grazing
Mung Beans (if harvested green), Navy Beans (if harvested green):
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
Forage Brassicas:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Vetch:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung Beans (if harvested dry), Navy Beans (if harvested dry), Pasture, Sorghum, Wheat:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Soybeans:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION